

Man and its crewmen would be lost over Bremen, Germany.

Lieutenant Stewart's coolness under fire, excellent judgment under pressure, courageous determination to reach the target, and his magnificent and inspiring leadership were of paramount value in the accomplishment of this dangerous mission. His service was such as to reflect great credit upon himself, the crew members of Utah Man, his home State of Utah, the University of Utah—his affinity for his alma mater is reflected in the name of his plane, his church, and his country.

Today, Walter Stewart is a highly cherished member of his church and community, an enormously respected businessman and farmer, a former missionary, a musician, the husband of 51 years to his beloved wife Ruth, a devoted father to his 5 children, and a loving grandfather to his 23 grandchildren.

Today, as in 1943, Walter Stewart exemplifies the American qualities of courage, hard work, integrity, and faith.

I am proud to serve citizens like Walter Stewart in the Senate and proud to call my colleagues attention to this man's distinguished service to our country. I am delighted that he is finally to be awarded this significant military honor.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE END OF WORLD WAR II

Mr. DOLE. For the information of all Senators, the proceedings from this morning's joint meeting to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II will be printed under the record of House proceedings. The cost of printing the transcripts of speeches for the records of both Chambers is prohibitively expensive. I urge my colleagues who were unable to attend to take special notice of this tribute to Americans who selflessly served their country.

THE BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, before discussing today's bad news about the Federal debt, how about another go, as the British put it, with our pop quiz. Remember? One question, one answer.

The question: How many millions of dollars does it take to add up a trillion dollars? While you are thinking about it, bear in mind that it was the U.S. Congress that ran up the Federal debt that now exceeds \$4.9 trillion.

To be exact, the total Federal debt—down to the penny—stands at \$4,969,404,416,914.25, of which, on a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$18,863.94.

Mr. President, back to our pop quiz, how many million in a trillion: There are a million million in a trillion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who seeks recognition?

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FRIST). Without objection, it is so ordered.

JOB CORPS AMENDMENTS

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, this afternoon we are going to be discussing some of the amendments to the current Job Corps Program. One of those amendments will be offered by Senators SPECTER and SIMON in a bipartisan fashion.

There is something that is unique about this program. I have had some personal experiences with the Job Corps Program formerly as mayor of the city of Tulsa. We were able to use the participants of this program in doing massive public works within our city. Somehow none of this ever shows up to the credit of the Job Corps Program.

While I am the strongest supporter of virtually every element of the Contract With America, I do believe that there are some areas where we should give serious consideration to allowing a program to exist where it can breathe more freely across State lines, and this just might be the case as opposed to sending it in block grants back to the States.

The construction industry is an industry that, First, is cyclical and, second, varies from State to State. One of the problems that exists right now in the construction industry is that it is very difficult to find young people who will go into the construction industry, into carpentry, into masonry, some of these areas where perhaps the future does not look as glamorous as it would in some type of highly skilled or high-technology position. As a result of that, many people do not choose this except when there is a building boom going on.

One of the problems we have is that nationwide we could have a building boom in Pennsylvania and there could be a slump in Oklahoma. By the time you gear up to the boom in Pennsylvania, it could be in a slump again. Consequently, it has worked quite well to have these programs in a national scope where they do provide for a ready supply of skilled labor jobs, carpentry jobs, masonry jobs, and jobs that are critical to the building industry.

It is my understanding that the Specter-Simon amendment will not be scored, and if that is the case I would urge some of my conservative colleagues to give serious consideration to supporting the Specter-Simon amendment.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the quorum call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

GOALS 2000

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have sought recognition to discuss further legislation which I introduced yesterday to amend Goals 2000 to make some changes which may satisfy a number of States which are concerned about excessive Federal intrusion under Goals 2000.

It is my view that there are no excessive intrusions at the present time. But in order to eliminate any concern about that issue, it was my thought that legislation might ease the concerns of some in the country who think there are too many intrusions.

The House of Representatives, in the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education appropriations bill, has eliminated the funding for the Goals 2000 Program. President Clinton has asked for an appropriation of \$750 million and the Appropriations Subcommittee, which I chair, which includes funding for Department of Education, has recommended an appropriation slightly more than one-half of what the President has requested. This is because of the overall budget constraints.

But as we move forward in the legislative process and look ultimately to a conference with the House of Representatives, it is my view that we can ease many concerns, regarding Goals 2000, by a number of amendments which are incorporated into my proposed legislation, and at the same time make moneys available to a number of States which have not taken the funding.

Last year, two States, New Hampshire and Virginia, declined to participate in the Goals 2000 Program, and this year notice has been given by Montana and Alabama that they will not be participating.

The Labor-HHS-Education Subcommittee held a hearing on September 12, 1995 to bring together Secretary Riley and Mr. Ovide Lamontagne, who is the chairman of the Board of Education of the State of New Hampshire, to consider the matter before we had the markup by the subcommittee. At that time, a number of suggestions were made which might bridge the gap.

Again, I wish to emphasize my own personal view that there are not excessive strings, but in order to satisfy any concerns, we are seeking to move in a number of directions.

One of them would be to eliminate the National Education Standards and Improvement Council, which was designed to certify national and State standards. Some view this as a national school board, which I do not think it is, but the Secretary of Education, Richard Riley, thought we